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H. Bullen.....President and Editor
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GRADUATION EXPENSES

Working people are pretty sensitive over the matter of school graduation expenses, and naturally so. They hate to have a daughter receiving her diploma in a cheap and ill fitting gown, if her classmates wear expensive material done by stylish dressmakers. It seems the simplest and easiest way to let the girl drop out and go to work. Thereby the whole community loses in taking into its working force a half educated young woman.

It is a very easy thing for a member of a graduating class to spend \$50 or more in these Commencement costs. A couple of dresses, with rings, photographs, pins, secret society badges, gloves, shoes, etc. soon count up. For the workingman who can just keep his family going, it looks pretty formidable.

Frequently it is not the people of wealth who spend money the most freely on these functions. The girl who has everything in life, with a closet at home full of silks and satins, may be so used to luxuries that she is perfectly satisfied to appear simply clothed. But the girl who has never had costly things, desires these expensive frills with fervent eagerness, and the home people strain and strive to comply.

There is a widely extended movement in school circles to persuade graduating classes to cut out needless costs for both girls and boys. A group picture of a whole class will preserve the memory of the occasion just as well as the individual photographs that gather dust in some drawer. Souvenirs are soon forgotten, as life broadens out and new scenes and new faces supplant those of school days.

The girl with a winsome personality makes just as much of a success in one gown as two, and no amount of clothes can make indolence or stupidity interesting. Graduation expenses should be made so small that no workingman need find them an obstacle for his family.

SHEEP AND DOGS

A government bulletin takes up the raising of more sheep. The principal obstacle is not anything essential to the life of the sheep. Our country is ideally adapted for them. The old proverb says, The sheep's hoof is shod with gold. Wool and mutton sell for high prices and the sheep can live on land that otherwise would lie idle.

The dog problem is the one great difficulty. As population increases, the number of dogs also is augmented. The country districts are full of roaming and blood thirsty mongrels. Once they get the taste of fresh meat, no farm animal of their size is immune from attack.

The farmer would place high license fees on the keeping of dogs, to get an ample fund to pay damages with. He would also enact stringent laws about confinement of dogs. But the dog owners are quite as influential an element. Half the legislators who are asked to pass a strict dog law, are themselves owners of these pets. They love and cherish these faithful friends of man and will not assent to any restrictive measures tending against their comfort.

Yet the failure to raise the number of sheep that could be produced is a failure properly to develop our resources. It increases the cost of wool and mutton, two of the most useful substances raised by man. The community wants its dogs and it must expect to pay for them.

The laws should compensate the farmer liberally for damage done to his flock. The compensating authorities should consider not merely the actual damage done to those kill-

ed or bitten, but the general lower tone of a flock due to nervous fright. Dog owners should be well assessed for such losses. Then perhaps they would realize the necessity of disposing of dogs having this unfortunate tendency to prey on a valuable domestic animal.

STRENUOUS CAMPAIGN

The Republican campaign managers are not going to overlook the senatorial contests this year, be they ever so confident of the outcome of the election. Two years ago, the "off year," in politics, the Democrats came within an ace of losing the house, but they gained three seats in the upper chamber of congress, greatly to their own surprise. The three men chosen to succeed Republicans in the senate come from California, South Dakota and Wisconsin, and there were special reasons for their election in each case.

Phelan of California is one of the most popular and enterprising men in the state and was instrumental in the upbuilding of San Francisco after the great fire. Close observers in this section rather thought that he would win, but they were not sure about it by any means. The victory was personal rather than political.

In South Dakota Senator Crawford had been defeated by Congressman Burke in the primaries, Crawford being a Progressive Republican and Burke a standpatter. The fight between the two men did not end with the counting of the votes cast at the primary, but continued up to the day of election, with the result that Burke was defeated by a good sized majority in a state normally Republican by anywhere from 20,000 to 40,000. Possibly Burke might have been saved had not the Republicans been so cocksure of his election.

The victory of a Democrat in Wisconsin was directly due to the influence of Senator La Follette. The Republican candidate was Governor McGovern, who had wrestled control of the party machinery from the senator. La Follette, determined to keep his successful rival at home, threw enough votes to the Democratic candidate to insure his election.

This year La Follette is a candidate for reelection and a regular Republican will make the race against him. With a Democratic candidate in the field, the situation in the Badger state is very complex. If La Follette wins it will be by Democratic votes. At present there are forty six Democrats and forty Republicans in the senate, counting La Follette as a Republican.

While it may be comparatively easy to overturn the slight Democratic majority in the house, Republican control of the senate after the fourth of next March is not so sure. The party managers, after sizing up the situation, have decided to make an earnest effort to turn the trick, and a special committee will have charge of the work which will be a new departure.

Word comes from Chicago that the national committee is preparing for an intensely aggressive campaign this fall and that organizations will be the watchword. Success of course, depends upon the presidential candidate and just now no one knows what pole will knock the persimmon. But June 7 is not so far away and then the country will witness the beginning of the most desperate political fights since Bryan was defeated in 1896.—Salt Lake Tribune.

YOUR GIRL

The following are some very time questions which fathers and mothers ought to be able to answer. A girl might ask herself if she is fair to herself. And how about the brothers: Is she following the fashions set by the undressed chorus girls of the stage?

Is she bedecked in glimy garments meant to display the contour of a shapely figure?

Is her walking dress cut so low that one would think she was on the way to the opera, and so high that the color of her stockings is discernible?

Are her fingers, neck and arms covered with gaudy jewels, cheaply imitated on the five and ten cent counters?

Is her face rouged and powdered with the freedom of the brazen demimonde?

Is she dining, drinking and dancing with the giddy midnight throng in an atmosphere of excitement?

Is she joy riding on Sundays and neglecting the church of her father and mother?

Is the pursuit of pleasure, frivolity and fashion the consuming passion of her heart?

Is she going the pace in a restless desire to shine in the blazing light of the cabaret and to be known as one of the fast set?

Is she walking the primrose path of dalliance with no thought of the journey's dreadful end?

Are her companions lifting her up or dragging her down?

Is she seeking the love of one true man or basking in the sunshine of many without manhood?

Is modesty a mockery, the prayer book and Bible relics of the past and another's advice played out whim of the antiquated?

Is she no longer a comfort to those at home, the confiding delight of her mother and the pride of the family circle?

If this is your daughter, are you proud of her? Look at her latest photograph. Then take down the picture of her mother or grand-mother.

Which do you like the better? And which do the men of real worth prefer?—Leslie's Weekly.

The Democratic Tariff law put about 5,000,000 out of work before the war, an annual loss in hours of 12,480,000 or 1,560,000,000 days of eight hours each. And as Senator Sherman says: "An idle day can never be regained."—Augusta (Me.) Kennebec Journal.

Hot air prosperity is undesirable and dear at any price.—Kahoka Free Press.

The amateur who runs a patent brooder generally has more troubles than chicks to worry over.

All the rest of the world thinks it could show Andrew Carnegie how to die poor.

When a poor man dies don't hire a rig to go to the funeral. Give the money to the family.

North Cache High School News Notes

Richmond, May 21.—The second annual commencement exercises of the North Cache High School will be held on Friday evening, May 26, at 8 o'clock in the Richmond Tabernacle. The program will consist of the following:

Selection—High School Orchestra.
Salutation—Irene Nelson.
Valedictory—Mary Toolson.
Girls Chorus—From the High School.

Vocal Solo—Charles I. Stoddard.
Address to the Graduates—G. A. Iverson, Assistant Attorney General of Utah.

Presenting of Diplomas—Sylvester Low, President County Board of Education.

After the program there will be a Commencement dance in the Richmond Opera House.

Those who are candidates for graduation are:

Adren Aitken, Alfred Chambers, Bryan Hendricks, Elvera Johnson, Oka Litz, Irene Nelson, Rachel Noble, Carrie Olson, Cora Olsen, Pearl Olson, Edith Roskelley, Ada Skidmore, Bessie Talbot, Mary Toolson, Ephraim Woodland.

The year book, published by the students of the North Cache High School was distributed Thursday. The book is a success from every point of view and reflects credit up on the school. Besides giving a history of the various activities and organizations, it contains interesting pictures of the various classes, departments and of students who have represented the school in activities of any kind.

Much credit is due the staff consisting of: Alfred Chambers, manager; Bryan Hendricks, assistant manager; Mary Toolson, editor; Ruby Simmonds, assistant editor; Elvera Johnson, Irene Nelson, Rachel Noble, Cardon Merrill, Pollock Woolley, Marion Bair.

ONE VERY EASY WAY

There is one very easy way to take the Tariff out of politics. That is for the Democrats to come around to the America First, policy and to give up their advocacy of the purchase of products of foreign labor. If the Democratic party will favor a Tariff that gives the American laborer a degree of Protection commensurate with the higher standards of living in this country and the increased cost of production, the Tariff question will stay out of politics. The Republicans believe in an America First, Tariff. It isn't a question of partisan; it is a question of patriotism and good business sense.

There is no reason why the Democrats should keep the question in politics by trying to destroy American industry—an effort the Republicans feel it their duty to oppose.

Since President Wilson is so adept in changing his mind, let him change it on this, and use his influence for the enactment of a law that will insure the stability of American industry after the war is over, and the Tariff question will be speedily removed, we shall be able to discuss

the mismanagement of foreign affairs, the demoralization of the postal service, the extravagance of the administration, the folly of government ownership and the assault upon the civil service, without public attention being diverted to foreign competition or revenue measures.—Carrizozo, N. M., Outlook.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Logan, May 20, 1916.
The following letters are at the post office, and if not called for within two weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington D. C.:

Auto Transfer Co.
Belt, Mr. Eugene.
Bennis, Mr. Harvey.
Dennis, Mr. Guy.
Daines, Mrs. Chloe.
Hansen & Kingston.
Hunt, Mrs. J. N.
Kitchen, Wm. K.
Midkiff, Mr. Chas. (2).
Mansfield, Mr. Lorenzo.
Odegard, Mr. A. L.
Owen, Mr. R. D.
Samsler, Mrs. Wm.
Utah Pioneer's Book Co.
J. M. BLAIR,
Postmaster.

THE SUPER-SIX

Owing to increased material and labor costs, the factory has added \$100 to the price of the Hudson Super Six, but all customers who gave their order with a deposit for this wonderful car, will be protected and will buy at the old price.

The Grant Six is also a great car for the money and it, too, will advance in price. If you desire one of the finest light six cars that was ever put on the road at \$895, you must speak quick.

Your order with a deposit will protect you from any advance in price. LOGAN GARAGE & SUPPLY CO., North Main street, Logan, Utah. C. M. Harris, Manager.—Adv. 5-25

FIRE ON STEAMER

New York, May 20.—Fire from an unknown cause broke out on the tramp steamer Kanachai of Calcutta and she sent up distress signals.

Fireboats brought her further up the bay and the flames were extinguished.

The vessel is British and of 4000 tons. She sailed from Calcutta in March with a jute cargo.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT

Cedartown, Iowa, May 20.—A very peculiar accident happened at Greenwood, six miles west of here. While crossing the railroad track Riley

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August 2, 9, 16, 23, 30;
September 6 and 13

Limit October 31, 1916

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

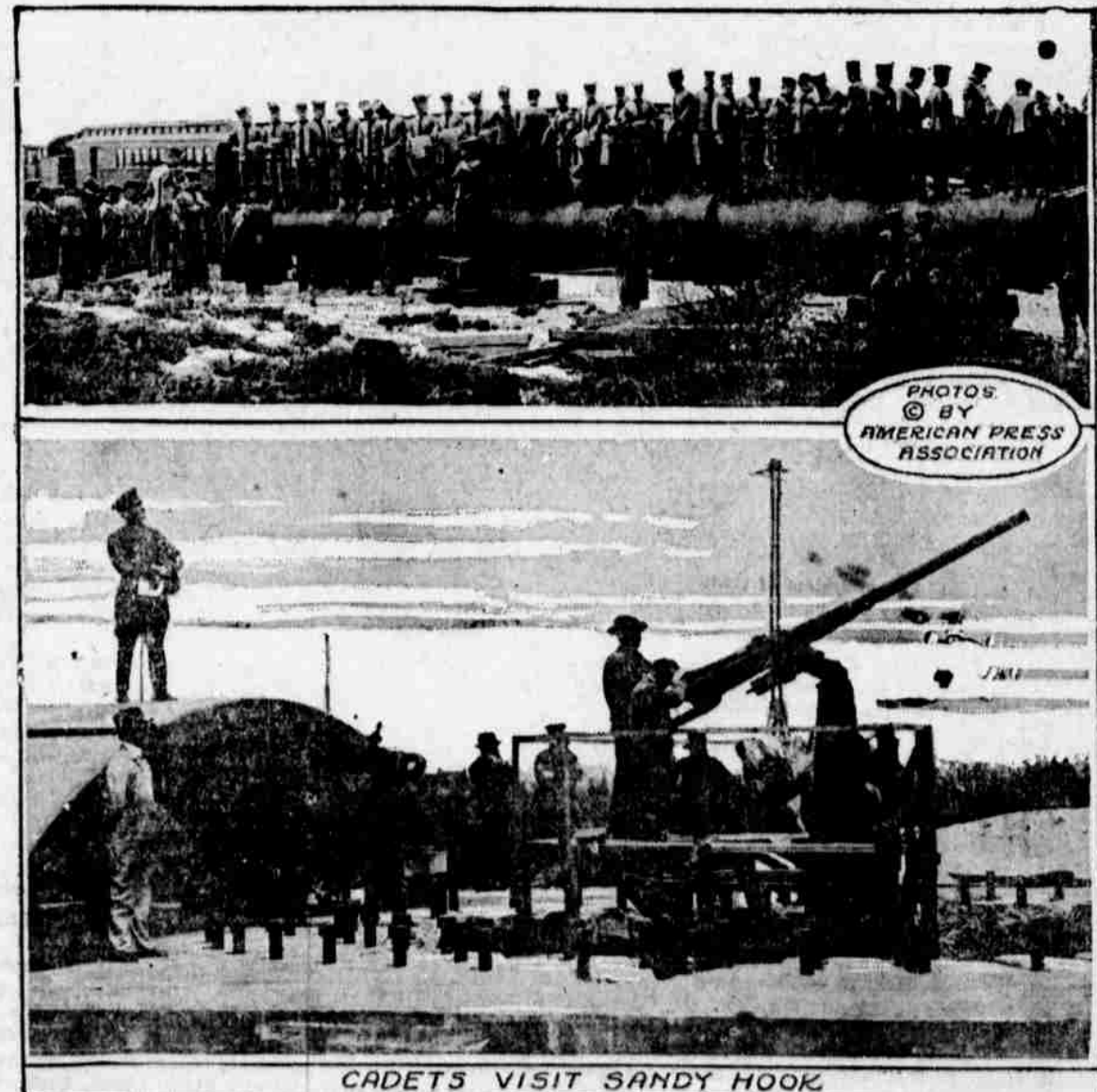
Thompson's buggy was struck by a passing freight train.

The buggy was torn completely up, the mule escaped unhurt. The train stopped, the crew going back to look for the occupant of the buggy. They

could not find him and came on into town.

Here they discovered Mr. Thompson hanging by his clothes on the front of the engine none the worse for his experience.

FUTURE GENERALS PAY VISIT TO 16-INCH AND TINY ANTI-AIR CRAFT GUNS



PHOTOS
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ASSOCIATION

CADETS VISIT SANDY HOOK

The West Point graduating class, 125 cadets, visited the sandy hook proving grounds to be initiated into the mysteries of the government's artillery, from the sixteen inch rifle, the mightiest weapon in the world, throwing a 2,600 pound projectile twenty-two miles, to the tiny rapid fire anti-air craft gun, with its bark like that of an angry Skye terrier, shooting a vicious little one pound bursting shell some two miles into the air. The little gun and a line of the cadets on the monster weapon are pictured here. Ordnance experts say the new sixteen inch gun, soon to be finished, will outshoot the present rifle, but the American 1895 model will outdistance the ordinance of any ship in any navy in the world. A comparison of this gun with the forty-two centimeter howitzer of Germany shows that the American weapon shoots a shell one and one-half times as large more than twice as far as the German piece. The rifle, which is destined for the Panama canal zone, is mounted on a disappearing carriage, a new design, details of which are held secret. When the cadets visit Sandy Hook the monster was fired for the fourth time. The carriage was kept from operating to the full extent because some mischance happen. It costs nearly \$250 to shoot a sixteen inch gun with a low charge. In war the cost is \$100 more.